

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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	:	18cv8170 (DLC)
STEVEN LEBETKIN,	:	
	:	
	:	<u>MEMORANDUM OPINION</u>
Plaintiff,	:	<u>AND ORDER</u>
	:	
-v-	:	
	:	
AYSE GIRAY a/k/a SARA BARAN, LEWIS	:	
SASSOON, ESQ., SASSOON & CYMROT, LLP,	:	
and JOHN DOES 1 through 25,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	
	:	
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APPEARANCES:

For the plaintiff:

Paul Verner  
Verner Simon  
30 Wall Street, 8th Floor  
New York, New York 10005

For the defendants:

Michael H. Smith  
Rosenberg Feldman Smith, LLP  
551 Fifth Ave, 24th Floor  
New York, New York 10176

DENISE COTE, District Judge:

Plaintiff Steven Lebetkin ("Lebetkin") has moved to disqualify attorneys Richard B. Feldman, Michael H. Smith, and Stephen J. Sassoon, and the firm Rosenberg Feldman Smith, LLP, (collectively, "the RFS Attorneys") as counsel for defendant Ayse Giray ("Giray"). For the reasons that follow, that motion is denied.

The procedural history of this action is set forth more fully in the Court's Opinion and Order of October 26, which denied Lebetkin's motion to remand, severed the RFS Attorneys from the case, and dismissed Lebetkin's claims against them without prejudice. In essence, Lebetkin has, at various times and in various courts, asserted claims against the RFS Attorneys for tortious interference with the alleged consulting agreement under which he is suing Giray for breach, among others.

The Second Circuit has explained that "disqualification is called for only when an attorney's conduct tends to taint the underlying trial." United States v. Prevezon Holdings Ltd. 839 F.3d 227, 241 (2d Cir. 2016) (citation omitted). "Because the courts must guard against tactical use of motions to disqualify counsel, they are subject to fairly strict scrutiny." Lamborn v. Dittmer, 873 F.2d 522, 531 (2d Cir. 1989). "[E]ven when made in the best of faith, such motions inevitably cause delay" in the litigation. Bd. of Educ. V. Nyquist, 590 F.2d 1241, 1246 (2d Cir. 1979). "In deciding whether to disqualify an attorney, a district court must balance a client's right freely to choose his counsel against the need to maintain the highest standards of the profession." GSI Commerce Solutions, Inc. v. BabyCenter, LLC, 618 F.3d 204, 209 (2d Cir. 2010) (citation omitted). The movant "bears the burden of demonstrating specifically how and as to what issues in the case the prejudice may occur, and that

the likelihood of prejudice occurring . . . is substantial."


Murray v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 583 F.3d 173, 178 (2d Cir. 2009) (citation omitted).

Lebetkin has not met this high bar. He has alleged that there is a conflict of interest between the RFS Attorneys and Giray because the RFS Attorneys are defendants in a related action.<sup>1</sup> Lebetkin speculates that the RFS Attorneys and Giray might have conflicting defenses in the related lawsuits. Such speculation does not survive the strict scrutiny called for when a litigant moves to disqualify counsel for another party. Even if the facts as alleged did suggest a conflict between Giray and the RFS Attorneys, Giray has waived any such conflict, and she is entitled to her choice of legal counsel.

### **Conclusion**

Lebetkin's motion to disqualify the RFS Attorneys from representing Giray in this action is denied.

Dated: New York, New York  
November 20, 2018

  
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DENISE COTE  
United States District Judge

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<sup>1</sup> Lebetkin additionally suggests in his submissions in support of his motion that the RFS Attorneys may be called as witnesses, and that there may have been an attorney-client relationship between Lebetkin and the RFS Attorneys that would prevent them from representing an adverse party such as Giray. In his reply memorandum of law, however, Lebetkin disclaims reliance on these arguments, and in any event, they do not alter the Court's conclusion.